

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Subscription Rates:
Per Month\$.50 Per Month, Foreign..... .75
Per Year 5.00 Per Year, Foreign..... 6.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : JUNE 13.

EFFECT OF THE ORIENTAL WAR.

There seems now to be a prospect for peace in the Orient. It was a necessity for civilization that Russia should be humiliated. Her ascendancy in the Orient would have been a revival of medievalism. Down to the present moment, with a vast and diversified population, with almost illimitable internal resources, with means of development such as few nations possess, she has undergone a steady process of defeat, at the hands of an Asiatic power backed by the moral sentiment of Christendom. Her policy of absorption in Manchuria it was difficult for her to maintain, in view of the distance between her base for men and supplies and the theater of naval and military operations. But that alone would not account for the overwhelming disasters she has experienced. Internal corruption, popular ignorance and turbulence, obstinate adherence to inapplicable precedents, and official luxuriousness and sensuality, placed her in antagonism to natural laws and to Providential designs, and her failure was inevitable. The published fact that the track of her war vessels could be followed by the empty bottles floating in their wake is a significant and ominous revelation.

Japan is a historical phenomenon. Her incorporation into the Great Powers is an unquestionable fact, but the most inexplicable fact on record. The contrast between the Japanese empire of 1854 and the Japanese empire of 1905, when practically realized, is marvelous. The foundations of the government are undisturbed. The personal devotion of the people to their emperor and his ancestors has grown even more intense, as illustrated by the remarkable dispatch of Togo when he was congratulated on his recent naval victory. It is singular to note, though incapable of demonstration within reasonable limits, that this deep religious sentiment, when analyzed, bears a close resemblance to Christian Theism, as scientifically treated by such writers as Hudson and Drummond.

Without revolutionary changes or tendencies, however, the adoption by Japan, within half a century, of the most advanced elements of human progress has brought a new and most important factor to bear upon the future. A constitution has been framed, and the visible government is essentially a limited monarchy. Education has been diffused with unexampled system and precision. Knowledge has been drafted from all parts of America and of Europe. Science, in its most improved aspects, has been applied to all the industries of peace and to all the machinery of war. The widest and the deepest relations with controlling nationalities have been sought and realized. Cosmopolitanism has been associated with patriotism, raised to a sublimity.

Today Japan stands in the forefront. Russia has fallen back to the rear, from which she may emerge when her present chaos has been reduced to order. The most interesting point for immediate consideration is the effect which this vast addition to the forces of progressive nations is to produce. And a most favorable sign, manifested by Japan, during the entire war, is her uniform moderation, in the midst of successes that might have inspired the most brilliant visions of conquest. She has observed all the amenities of advanced civilization, and shows no sign of relapse into Asiatic exclusiveness and isolation.

The treaty relations between Japan and the United States and between Japan and Great Britain are important, but not so important as their mutuality of interest and of aspiration, which rests upon a basis at once intellectual and material. Great Britain, almost an ancient monarchy, yet in many aspects more democratic than any other existing nation, is today one of the dominant factors in the affairs of the globe. This is because she has progressively contributed to and accepted modern facts and has not only been impressed by modern ideas, but has helped to originate and to apply them. In this respect she stands alone in Europe. The German Empire is sustained by great sturdiness of race and by unusual and highly trained mental force, but its government fundamentally belongs to the Middle Ages and is largely out of touch with progress. Austria-Hungary is a center of clannish hostilities. Spain, with some indications of political reform, is nevertheless essentially a refuge of stolid conservatism. Italy is advancing, but will be handicapped for a century. France is gradually approaching to a republican standard, but she has been checked by her unnatural alliance with Russia, and has to build up from the decimation of war and the ruins of an externally polished, but effete, social and political system. Had she followed the logic of the Crimean war, her world position would have been far higher than it is, even with the restoration of the entente cordiale with her Anglo-Saxon and Norman neighbor.

The necessary deduction from present conditions is that the United States, Great Britain and Japan are united in bearing the burdens of the white man and of the brown man, and in meeting the demands of the twentieth century, especially in relation to the Pacific and the Orient, which, it is universally conceded, is to be the scene of the most fruitful activity. These three nations are the world powers through which, primarily, at least, the most pressing needs of civilization are to be met, the Chinese Empire awakened from its long sleep, and the immediate destiny of mankind controlled.

ANTI-LEPROSY.

Leprosy ought to be curable. If every bane has its antidote, there is one somewhere for the rotting plague; but the trouble is that medical science has never applied itself to as thorough a study of the disease as it has of those maladies which are common to all countries and climates and which affect huge populations. As compared with victims of smallpox and the bubonic plague, there have never been many lepers, and most of these live in regions far removed from centers of medical study and interest. Because of this they have been neglected.

It is going to be different now. At the Molokai leprosarium, the United States Government will place able investigators who will do nothing but study the white scourge and seek means of curing or preventing it. They will attack the dreadful malady as Jenner attacked smallpox. Every known remedy will be tried and more will be sought. At last and for the first time in history, the lepers will have a chance. Dr. Wyman thinks leprosy is controllable and the government will give way and room to prove his theory.

The Advertiser believes that much might be done, in the way of prevention by the public schools of Hawaii, in inculcating the simple rules of cleanliness by which the spread of the disease among the Hawaiians might be checked. There ought to be a hygienic course, with direct reference to the visible causes of leprosy, in every island school, the teacher urging the danger of contact with the unclean, and of hiding cases of the disease, of living in the same houses with suspects, together with the need of frequent bathing and housecleaning. It would be wise, too, for the Legislature to authorize rewards for the exposure of suspects who are in hiding, to the end that sources of infection may be removed.

A concerted effort by the Territory and the United States might be the means, in a few years, of removing a curse which does the reputation of Hawaii a prodigious amount of harm.

Is the passing of Kamehameha Day without horse races for the first time in a quarter of a century a sign of the passing of the horse itself to make way for the auto machine? Or, to put it another way, how much longer will it be worth while to raise horses for speed? Still, a race horse sold in England the other day for \$150,000.

Probably no other equal portion of land on the surface of the globe offers more charm of nature and delight of sense as a field for recreative excursion, by automobile or old-fashioned means, than this very Island of Oahu.

It is truly pathetic to see the struggle of patience on a "Brill" car conductor's face when scolded for not ringing down by a passenger who has flattened his thumb on a bolt-head instead of pressing the button.

NEEDED CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE.

The description of "fusion" by our correspondent, Peleg Jones, in yesterday's issue of the Advertiser, deserves to be remembered. The analogy to two co-operating highwaymen, under contract to "divide the swag," is too good to be lost. The irreverence of the comparison is fully condoned by its wit and its truth.

But another suggestion of our correspondent invites a stern protest. When he intimates that in Hawaii it is thought that "he who causes two politicians to grow where only one grew before is a benefit to the Hawaiian race," he presents a reason for Congressional interference. Of course, the reference is to the grafting politicians, who are the enemies of all growth except their own. The introduction of the mongroose into the Islands was the cause of much industrial destruction. The importation of the lantana threatened the ruin of what the mongroose had left. The recent attempt to complete our insular dismantlement by the propagation of the most vicious kind of snakes tended to break up a resemblance to the fertile soil of "green Erin," upon which we have always justly prided ourselves, and general alarm was produced, although rattlers are magnanimous enough to give distinct warning of their approach. But to produce two grafting politicians where only one now exists is more serious than the invasion of Egypt or Kansas by locusts. It would be worse in its effects than the revitalization of extinct volcanoes and would practically deprive the United States and the Hawaiian people of all the benefits of annexation, for within a few years there would be nothing left in the way of self-support or of contribution to the national exchequer, and, by the time the Panama canal is completed, Honolulu would cease to interest the commercial or financial world, and would be relegated to the explorations of speakeasy antiquarians.

In California, there is plenty of chapparal and chemical and snakes are abundant. Grafting politicians were multiplied there, until, a few years ago, it became a question whether anything would remain to be grafted. It was absolutely amusing before an election to walk along Market street in San Francisco and observe the political rattlers, usually out of sight, who were strung along the sidewalks in the sunny part of the day, and who held themselves erect and rattled until industrious and respectable citizens became frightened and moved away. Now conditions are changed. Sturdy immigrants, with means, are clearing out the brush and improved farms are the centers of American homes. The rattlesnakes and even the coyotes are disappearing. And, in the great city of San Francisco, decent citizens are hitting the grafters wherever they show their heads. The same view of party, so eloquently expressed by Congressman Hepburn on Sunday night, has taken hold of men qualified to lead, and with patriotism enough to submerge individual ambition or covetousness for the public good. It has been organized and armed, and bodies of men, representing identical views with those entertained in Honolulu by the mass of the Civic Federation, having cleaned the streets, are now cleaning the polls. It is a recognized fact, not merely in California, but throughout the Union, that qualifications and character are the true elements to be considered in the choice of candidates and in election to office, and especially with reference to municipal and county governments. Party nominations are no longer recognized as mantles which hide personal incompetency, viciousness and dishonesty.

The independent American voter is the valuable factor in county elections, and in all elections. He who can make two of him grow where one grew before is a benefactor and a patriot. He who proposes to duplicate grafters, indeed to multiply them indefinitely, is an enemy to his country, to his race, and necessarily to American civilization and progress.

KAMEHAMEHA DAY.

This retrospective holiday, in which the Legislature has expressed its appreciation of the great results that flowed from the establishment of the Hawaiian monarchy, might well be more appropriately and fully celebrated. When Hawaii was annexed to the United States, every possible honor was paid to Kamehameha, surnamed "The Great," who in 1809 consolidated the government of the Hawaiian Islands, who immediately entered into commercial relations with the world, who extirpated barbarous practices, and who laid the foundation for future development. The Hawaiian flag was adopted by the Territory. Its great seal contains a representation of the fine statue that fronts the Judiciary building. In many ways, under the incorporation of the Islands into the United States, the successive steps through which Christian civilization and a measure of constitutional liberty had so rapidly drawn this community into the rank of progressive nations, were officially recognized and traced back to the conditions that made them possible.

It is true that Kamehameha I, like Napoleon, was born on an unimportant island. But it is also true that, mainly through the sheer force of his native genius and energy, he worked out a problem that was sufficiently perplexing and united his countrymen under a form of government, adapted to their needs, and, however small their numbers and unimportant their influence, gave to them a national autonomy and broke their insulation. Within a year after this sagacious monarch died at Kailua, idolatry was formally abolished, and the Islands opened to American missionaries. Under his successors, and by the persistent and enlightened efforts of religious humanitarianism, fanaticism was checked, general toleration secured, education systematized, a declaration of rights adopted and followed by a written constitution, which was amended and improved, until, in the upward march, annexation and republican institutions closed the rapid movements, through which the association of Hawaii with the progressive States of the globe was legally perfected.

These are events which invite and deserve commemoration. Assimilation may be slow and, in various directions, obstructed. But the future of this Territory is an assured fact, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the labors and struggles of the first King, through whom the opportunity for identification with civil liberty and the other mighty elements and concomitants of progressive civilization, was conferred, will never be forgotten, but treasured in grateful and undying memory.

STAR'S TRIBUTE TO HENRY.

By the appointment of William Henry as High Sheriff Oahu prison has lost a warden who is a difficult man to replace. The position of warden of a large prison is one that calls for specially strong character and steady judgment. The new sheriff not only possesses these, but he has been a student of penology and is up-to-date in all that is best in American prison administration. That he will make an efficient High Sheriff is certain, but care should be taken that the benefits which may result from his administration of his new office are not counterbalanced by the loss of efficiency in the other position. The arbitrary powers necessarily in the hands of a prison warden and the temptations to which he is subjected call for a man of high character, strong judgment and experience both in handling men and in shouldering large responsibilities.—Star editorial, October 25, 1904.

The Hienryites must have been hard up to make any sort of a showing on Sunday. The Advertiser stated that Henry's nomination paper was "much more numerously signed" than was that of Brown. So it was, but the joke is that no less than twenty-seven of the names, all those of natives, by the way, were added after the papers had been filed.—Star.

Yes, the native voters outside the police force are quite generally insisting on getting into the Henry band-wagon.

The esteemed Advertiser's idea of party loyalty is to be loyal as long as there is something in it. As soon as loyalty interferes with personal ambition or private gain it advises throwing loyalty to the winds. This view has at least the beauty of being eminently practical.—Star.

And this comes from a paper which is supporting Brown so as to get the county printing and which tumbled over itself in denunciations of the straight ticket last fall. Speaking of "party loyalty" in the sense the Star now uses it, this is what that detestable paper said in its issue of October 1, 1904. There are plenty more quotations like it:

"The policy of voting a party ticket straight because the organization has done important work in preparing it, and because there is danger in scratching, is a policy which would have perpetuated the power of almost every corrupt political boss who has perfected a machine in an American community. It is all Boss Tweed asked before he went to Sing-Sing, and all Boss Croker wanted before he fled to Europe. On the other side of the continent, it kept Blind Boss Buckley safe with both hands in San Francisco's treasury, year after year, and was the sole argument that could be dragged into the campaign in support of the machine of Boss Burns."

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Advertiser.)

Miss Ben Taylor, principal of the public school at Waiholo, Kau, Hawaii, is booked to leave for the coast on the Ventura.

Mrs. Arthur Waai, wife of the Lahaina postmaster, is in town to meet her husband returning from the mainland.

Postmaster Pratt cooked the first meal on a gas range and the Gazette Company was the first to run its linotypes with the new power.

Dr. C. L. McLean arrived from Hutchinson plantation, Kau, in the Mauna Loa to exchange places with Dr. Davis, physician at Ewa plantation.

Representative Carl S. Smith returned from the capital on Wednesday, with a commission in his pocket to act as Deputy Attorney General at the May term of court—Hilo Tribune.

The Maize Sugar Co. is going to develop the running water at Keala for electric power to operate a pumping plant. J. S. McCandless has sunk two artesian wells on the plantation, both of which have a copious flow.

It is reported that Carl Wolters, manager of Hutchinson plantation, has sued J. H. Makino for libel on account of matter published in the Kau Weekly. Makino, however, is said to have sold his interest in the paper some time ago.

To manage the reception of Secretary Taft and party, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association have appointed the following committee: M. Phillips, Joseph A. Gilman, J. A. M. Johnson, J. G. Spencer, L. E. Pinkham, E. Faxon Bishop and C. Hedemann.

Orders have been received for the two artillery companies stationed at Camp McKinley to prepare to leave for the coast in the transport Buford which will arrive early in July from Manila. Companies L and M, Tenth Infantry, which are to relieve the artillery detachment, will be here about the same time.

(From Sunday's Advertiser.)

J. E. Santos, the guitar maker, one of the best known Portuguese residents, died yesterday of blood poisoning that arose from self-treatment of a corn.

Mrs. Esther Jacobsen yesterday settled her fine and penalty for smuggling at the office of the Federal court paying \$225 regular duty and a penalty of \$1500. The goods, valued at \$550, are restored to her.

An automobile tour of the island of Oahu will be made today by representatives of the Star, Bulletin and Advertiser as guests of Charles Bellina. The start will be made at 8 a. m. the return to be made in the afternoon.

The charity dance given by the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society at Progress hall last evening was a social and financial success. The dance was largely attended and it was a merry gathering. The hall was tastefully decorated. Mrs. Gus Murphy and Mrs. Du Roi presided at the lemonade and lunch table.

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

W. B. Rowell returned from Maui in the Claudine.

Henry C. Ovenden was a passenger in the Claudine from Maui.

The annual picnics of the Sunday schools will be held today.

Auditor J. H. Fisher returned from a trip to Kauai on the W. G. Hall.

Arch. Dodds, a Lahainauna teacher, arrived in town by the Claudine.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Atkinson returned from Lahaina in the Claudine yesterday.

Capt. Paul Smith, Board of Health Inspector, returned yesterday from a special errand to Maui.

A. S. Wilcox and A. Haneberg were returning passengers from Kauai on the W. G. Hall yesterday morning.

Dr. Johnson of Chicago and party of four made an auto trip to Haleiwa on Saturday to remain over Kamehameha Day.

Mrs. D. H. Case and two children arrived from Wailuku yesterday morning on their way to the mainland for a visit among relatives.

Secretary A. L. C. Atkinson is in Chicago on his way home.

Judge De Bolt will resume the criminal calendar this morning.

Joseph Keawe, the embezzling Hookea postmaster, will be sentenced by Judge Dole today.

The Ballou-Parker libel suit trial, with the defense on, will be resumed before Judge Lindsay this morning.

A BROKEN DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a breakdown, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is INCREASED VITALITY—VIGOR—VITAL STRENGTH AND ENERGY—to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 10, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	MA.	ASK.
MERCANTILES.				
C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.	\$1,000,000	100	—	420
SUGAR.				
Kauai Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	27 1/2	—
Haw. Agricultural	1,200,000	100	80	97 1/2
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,212,750	100	82	83
Hawaiian Sugar Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	20	84 1/2	85 1/2
Honolulu	750,000	100	—	100
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	175 1/2	183 1/2
Kaunaloa	500,000	100	150	—
Kahuku	250,000	20	105 1/2	111
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	105 1/2	111
Kipahulu	100,000	100	—	150
Koloa	500,000	100	—	150
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	800,000	30	—	3
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	111	117 1/2
Onomama	1,000,000	20	35	38
Pahala	250,000	20	75 1/2	80
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	75 1/2	80
Olowalu	150,000	100	75	—
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	80	21	22 1/2
Pacific	500,000	100	—	200
Pala	750,000	100	150	175
Pepeeke	750,000	100	—	162 1/2
Panama Sugar Plant. Co.	5,000,000	100	—	100
Wailuku Agri. Co., Ltd.	4,000,000	100	61	—
Wailuku	700,000	100	—	275
Wailuku Sugar Co.	—	—	—	—
Waimanalo	85,000	100	—	—
Waimanalo	250,000	100	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	—	150
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100	187 1/2	—
Saw Electric Co.	500,000	100	107 1/2	—
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	—	—	—	100
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	100	—	70
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	150,000	—	—	75 1/2
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	—	—	77 1/2
H. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	—	—	—
ROSTERS.				
Haw. T. & P. Co. (Fire)	—	—	100 1/2	101 1/2
Haw. Terr. & P. Co.	—	—	—	100 1/2
Haw. Terr. & P. Co.	—	—	—	100 1/2
Cal. & Haw. Sug. Ref.	—	—	—	100
Co. S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Saw Plant, S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Haw. Com. & Sug.	—	—	—	100
Co. S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Hawaiian Sugar S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Hilo S. S. Co., S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Hon. S. T. & L. Co.	—	—	—	100
S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Kahuku S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
O. R. & L. Co., S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Oahu Sugar Co., S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100 1/2
Olas Sugar Co., S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Pala S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Pioneer Mill Co., S. P. Co.	—	—	—	100
Panama Ag. Co., S. P. Co.	—	—	—	101 1/2

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

50 McBryde, 7.50.

LOCAL OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

Alexander Young Building, Honolulu,
Monday, June 12.

Year	Month	THERMO.				24 Hour Rainfall	Average Rel. Humidity	Average Conditions	WIND	
		Mean Barom.	Max.		Direction				Average Velocity	
			Min.	Mean.						
1900	29 90	84	70	76	65	76	5	NE	...	
1901	29 95	88	78	78	61	78	4	S	...	
1902	29 92	85	67	70	60	72	2	NE	...	
1903	30 90	80	68	74	53	73	6	NE	...	
1904	29 93	83	78	76	60	67	2	NE	...	
1905	30 94	80	71	76	62	63	3	NE	9	
Ave	29 96	82	70	76	65	72	4	NE	...	

ALEX. McC. ASHLEY, Section Director.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau Office Every Sunday Morning.

Day	June	MEAN RAIN.	Thermo.		Rainfall in 24 Hrs.	Humidity	Average Cloudiness	Direction	Ave. Vel.		
			Max.	Min.							
1	8	4	80	65	60	72	01	64	2	NE	10
2	8	5	80	68	62	72	01	74	4	NE	10
3	8	6	80	62	62	70	02	72	4	NE	10
4	8	8	80	60	62	70	02	60	4	NE	12
5	9	8	80	60	66	69	03	65	5	NE	10
6	9	10	80	66	78	69	05	67	7	NE	9